FRANCE.

French Report of a German Retrograde Movement.

Ton der Tann and the Duke of Mecklenburg Falling Back.

General De Paladines' Army Advancing.

No Bombardment of Paris Possible at Present.

Spread of Disease in the German Armies.

Fighting at Various Points to Northern France.

Manteuffel's Forces Moving to the Loire.

MORE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED.

A Republican Demonstration in Tours.

ON THE LOIRE.

FELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Important from Paris-Von Der Taun and the Duke of Mecklenburg Falling Back-The French Advancing-Manteuffel Moving to the Loire-The Weather. LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870.

A despatch from Tours reports that the Grand Buke of Mecklenburg and General von der Tann are falling back, while the French are advancing and threatening to outflank them both. It is thought that General Mantenffel will march to the Lotre, The ground in the departments of Orne, Eure and Sarthe is covered with deep snow.

A French Flank Movement Upon Versailles-The Engagement Near Dreux and Defeat of the French-Von Der Tann Forced Back to Ablis-Movements of Prince Frederick

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870. A correspondent with the German army telegraphs as follows:-

A FRENCH FLANK MOVEMENT UPON VERSAILLES, None of Manteuffel's troops shared in the fight at Dreux. The design of Paladines was, reinforced by Keratry, to turn the flank of the Fifth corps at Versailles, and operate on the weak point of the German lines between St. Germain and Argenteuil. where a sortie from Mont Valerien was to support his attack. He had marched north from Chateaudun on the line to Chartres and Chateau-Neuf, expecting thus to keep far enough west to avoid being inter-THE ENGAGEMENT AT DREUX.

He was, nowever, met by the Duke of Mecklenburg, with parts of the Fifth and Twelfth corps and the Fifty-sixth cavalry division and the Twentysecond infantry division, which had been hastily gathered from the Parls besieging forces and from those which marched on Orleans. The Second and Fourth cavalry divisions were held to reserve near Epernon. The French were driven back to Chateau-

VON DER TANN DRIVEN TOWARDS ABLIS. The First Bavarian corps, General Tann command ing, were arrested at Etampes, in their march on Orleans, and forced toward Abils; but, as the French fell back southwestward, the Bavarians are exwhich the Second and Fourth cavalry divisions will support them.

IOVEMENTS OF PRINCE PREDERICK CHARLES. Prince Frederick Charles was at Tours command. ing the Third, Nuth and Tenth corps. The Tenth corps was working toward Dijon by Chatilions-sur-Seine, the Ninth onward toward Auxerre, while the Third, via Sens and Fontamebleau connected with General Tann, of the Third army.

REINFORCEMENTS IN RESERVE. The remainder, not above named, in connection with the affair at Dreux, were stationed as follows ... The Guards at Dreux and Genlis, concentrating on the latter; the Fourth corps at Saint Brice, the Twelfib at Levert Gallant, the Twentythird Infaniry division at Coubron, the tillery corps at Villa Parisis, and the Twelfth Cavalry division at Chantilly, the latter to support Mantennel. All these are for the siege of Paris; but the following, save orders to the contrary, will be ready for a southward movement to support Tann, if necessary:-The second Bavarian corps, now at Sceaux: the Sixth corps, now at Villenenve le Roithe Eleventh, now at Boissy, and the Wurtemburg division, now at Vilhers-sur-Marne.

THEIR LINE OF MARCH. How they will march depends on the line of the French retreat from Dreux and of the expected French advance from Chateaudun. Prince Frederick Charles waits to co-operate.

PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

No Bombardment Possible at Present-Disease in the German Camps-The French Intrenching Movements Within Their 'Lines-Positions of the Germans.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870. A correspondent writing from Versailles on the

13th and 15th says:-NO BOMBARDMENT POSSIBLE AT PRESENT. It really seems as if no bombardment was possible

before next spring. The siege of Trey over again The German guns are literally stuck in the mud, and constant labor is being employed in attempting to make practicable roads, but nearly all in vain. Should a sortie now occur, with great difficulty the Germans could only bring a small number of guns into action. Intrenchments in the rear of their positions to guard against attack from the direction of Oricans proceed slowly.

DISEASE IN THE GERMAN CAMPS. Bronchitis, pneumonia, typn is fever and smallpox are on the increase, and the hospitals are in a wretched condition. When a German soldier falls all it seems ne is expected to die as soon as possible and take himself out of the way. The hospitals are fearfully fifthy, and the patients are destitute of bedding, exposed to the cold and deprived of the becessary food. In some hospitals all the patients die every night, and the beds are emptied of the dead and immediately filled with new sick.

THE FRENCH INTRENCHING. The French continue, with incessant activity, throwing up new works and arming them with guns, whereof they seem to have an inexhaustible supply. They are digging rifle pits and also appa-

rently constructing mines. MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE FRENCH LINES, Ominous allence has prevalled some days in their

large forts, and there has been very uttie firing. Great be set of troops are exercised every day on the plains in front of Mont Valeries and on the mia bounded by the Seine and on the roads leading south of the city. Large quantities of vege-tables are still in the fields around the city, and parties are every day engaged in digging and con-veying them inside.

The greatest amount of sickness prevails in the Saxon army, commanded by the Crown Prince, whose headquarters are at Margency; the Garde du Corps, of the Prince of Wurtemburg, headquarters at Gone say; the Feurth army corps, under General von Aire sieben, headquarters at Solssy; the Twelfth Saxon army corps, under Prince George of Saxony, headquarters at Le Vert Gaiant.

Another correspondent at Versailles the 18th Inst. telegrapus as loi ows:-It is believed the French of the Letre has withdrawn southward to avoid seing shot in between the German armies marching

ANOTHER STORY OF THE GERMANS' BRALTH. The spirit of the German troops around Paris is excellent and their health is very good considering the cold and damp weather. The last was another quiet night in the siege works.

FOOD PLENTIFUL. Food continues picuri ul am ug the Germans. The market prices at Versalies are much greater than a

GERMAN UNION. Though not yet definitely concluded the negotiations for the union of Germany are regarded as safely brought through the critical state. Several rman statesmen have returned home. DEPARTURE OF GENERAL HAZES.

General Hanco has left Versailles for Germany. It is denied that his journey had or will have a po-litical character.

OPERAT ONS IN THE NORTH.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. An Engagement Near Vouel-A Camp on Fire-A Battle Expected at Beaurais-Rumored Sortie of Trochu.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870. A Despatch from the New York HERALD correspondent at Amiens, dated to-d y, says that an engagement between the Prussians and the volunteers of somme took place at Vonel. The Prussians were in strong force and entrenched. The volunteers were repulsed. The camp at St. Vascien was on fire this morning. A battle is expected at Beauvais.

It is rumored that Trocha has made a sortic as

Military Operations in the North of Franc French Defeut Near Tergny-Skirmishes at Menessis, ad Guissy-Engagement at Sarey-General Items. LILLE, Nov. 20, 1810.

There was a fight yesterday in the department of he Alsne between a French force, composed of Francs-tireurs and Mobile Guards, and a Prussian detachment moving from Tergny. The French finally retired in good order. The losses on both sides were about equal. SK RMISHES ELSEWHERR.

There was a similar encounter on the same day near Menessis, in which the French were driven back. A skirmish at Guissy, near La Fere, is also

At Sarcy, on the 16th, an engagement took place, in which the Pressians lost 250 killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and fitteen Franci tireurs were wounded and one killed. GENERAL ITEMS.

The Germans threaten an attack on Neufchatel.

The Preuch losses in the conflicts before Montmedy have been serious.

GENERAL MILITARY REPORTS. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

Garibaldian Success-Movements of Mantenfiel's Army-Mere About the Proposed Armletlee Terman Repulse at Dreus-Republican Demonstration in Tours-Vari-

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870. The Garibaldians, under Ricciotti Garibaldi, killed

and captured 800 Prussians at Chattiton MOVEMENTS OF MANTEUFFEL'S ARMY.

A correspondent telegraphs from the Prossian General Manteuffel was at Rhe ms with the First and Eighth army corps, marching by Soissons toward Amiens, with instructions to direct his course southwestward, in case of a heavy attack by the Army of the Lotre

MORE ABOUT THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE. My despatch last night concerning the new demand made by England through Odo Russell for an armistice was confirmed to-night by the Observer, which says that the negotiations for an armistice are opened on a basis which promises success.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE PROPOSED PLECTIONS The Tours Monteur declares that the deliverance of the country from invasion must precede any election for a General Assembly, but the anti-republican press of France denounce this course.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT VONEL. A correspondent at Amiens telegraphs, the 29th:-An engagement took place yesterday at Vonel, near Tergnier, between French volunteers and the Prussigns. The latter were strongly intrenched and the volunteers retired. The French commandant was wound d and Captain Petit killed. The camp at St. Vierren was fired this morning. A combat is immineat in the direction of Beauvaise.

GERMAN REPULSE AT EVREUX. A telegram from Rouen dated yesterday states that the Germans attacked Evreux the same day, but they met with a vigorous resistance from the National Guards and retired to the environs.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN TOURS. A despatch from Tours, November 15, says:-A great republican demonstration was made here tonight. The crowd paraded the stree's and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where all the speakers declared their willingness to die for the republic. Gambetta addressed the crowd, saying they should do more than get up demonstrations, and they should abstain from bombast and shouting.

PRUSSIAN SCOUTS AT MONTARGIS. A telegram from Tours, dated this afternoon, re ports that Prussian scouts were seen in the vicinity of Montargis on the 17th.

GERMAN SEA CAPTAINS TO BE HELD AS PRISONERS. The Moniteur, of Tours, says the captains of German merchantmen captured by the French naval forces will be treated as prisoners of war.

GENERAL WAR NOTES. The Prusslans claim successes for their arms before Men medy and Chauveney. The French loss at Chateaudun is now reported at

500 killed, wounded and prisoners. A commission of inquiry is to be called to try

WAR MATERIEL.

Thousands of Cases of Ammunition and Rifles Rendy for Shipment-Whither Are

It having been rumored that the steamship Eric. of Poston, at present lying at this port, was on the point of setting sail clandestinely for paris unknown, with an enormous cargo of ammunition and other war materiel on board, a HERALD reporter was yesterday despatched to ascertain the truth of the report. The following is the result of his inqui-

days past, moored to pier No. 3 North river, where she is now shipping her cargo. She is a new and handby Captain E. F. Seers. She is chartered by the

some house (French) as chartered the Ontario, being the twin ship of that vessel, which, it will be remembered, cleared on the sta inst. "or Cowes and a market' laden with a full cargo of munitions of war. The crew of the brie numbers upwards of eighty men, and no passengers are to be carried. Her cargo is to consist entirely of war materiels. Up to the present time the vessel, which is only half laden, contains the following:—11,00 cases of ammunition and 2,500 cases of rifles, carbines and muskets. uskets. It is not positively known when the Eric will take

It is not positively known when the Eric will take her departure, but the probability is that she will make haste to show her stern whenever the remainder of her cargo has been shipped. This operation is not likely to detain her beyond Friday at latest. The delicate subject of the Eric's destination was a marier upon which her officers were very reserved, and the only information imparted was that it would "probably" be identical with that of the On ario. Should the Eric succeed in cluding the vigilance of the German cruisers and reach Cowes in safety she will doubless find there a friendly convoy of French men-of-war to help her forward on her voyage. Her enormous cargo of death-dealing missise could not fall to be a valuable addition to the resources of La helle France.

There is no special secrecy apparent in the method of shipping the cargo. The agents of the Eric in this city are Vernon H. Brown & Co., of 66 South street.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

General Butler's Opinion of the Case.

The United States the Real Owners of the Mines-President Grant's Interference was Simply to Protect the Government-History of the Case Before Congress and in the House Judiolary Committee.

LOWELL, Nov. 17, 1870. My attention has been called to the several stateciaim, and its relation to the controversy between Secretary Cox and the President. I do not think the merits and the position of the case are exactly understood by the country; certainly one view of them has not, to my knowledge, been stated.

It became my duty, as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, to take part in the investigation of the case and to hear the very long and able arguments on either side in behalf of the arrahan claim and that of the New Idria Company for many days during the last Congress; and atter the fullest investigation and the most patient ought I could give to the subject-and, I will add, from motives of personal friendship to those urging the claim on the part of McGarrahan-I found myself unable to come to the conclusion that McGarrahan had any rights in the premises,

his claim may be briefly stated in a few words. Almost at the very moment of the abandonment of California by Michael Torrena, the Mexican Governor, one of the clerks in the office of his Commissary, Vicente P. Gomez, claims that Michael Torrena gave him a grant of the large amount of ow in dispute, containing many leagues, and alleged to be worth a number of nullions. The proper and formal documentary evidences, however, of title were not lound in the Mexican archives. The claim was brought before the Land Commission estab lished by Congress to adjust such titles and was by them rejected. Upon appeal to the District Court, however, after the decision of the Fremont case, the claim was adjudicated by that court, an tavor of Gemez, the clerk in the Commissary Department, under whom McGarrahan claims. But the unior tunate fact was that one Panneus Ord the United States histic attorney, who ought to have presented the rights of the United States, was at the same time a joint owner in the claim, having purchased half of it of Gomez—a fact which, in my judgment, famis the whole proceeding, and this tant is not in any way lessened, because to other Mexican grants Gomez admits that he was accustomed to forze the tile grants in such claims, showing his capability in that line by doing it in open court, in presence of the Judge. After adjudication of the basis t Court, and between any appeal was taken, McGaraban, withous any notice of the fraud of Gomez, for aught that appears, except that the papers snow that Ord, the District Autorney, was on Ber of a finiterest in the chaim, bought the claims ler a vausable consideration.

But the United States, represented by the late shed by Congress to adjust such titles and was

ter a variable consideration.

But the United States, represented by the late adwin M. Stanton, afterwards appealed the case to the supreme court, and after proceedings there of great length and cost, some of which cound well have been different and which it is undecessary to go into, the claim was adjudicated as wholly void and set asside.

In the the case of the first persons had entered and set aside. In the meantime some four persons had entered pen the mand under the mining laws of Calmornia, ad under the mane of the New First Mining Commany had developed the quickshiver mine in the final maspate, worth, as an area of the courts and of the case of t

had been given confirming that little. The majority of the committee were not convinced of the validity of his claim or of his equitable rights, because, first, Gomez did not appear ever to nave nad any their and, secondly, that the very ingenious and able attempt to import the principles of law securing the rights of purchasers, without notice, of columercial paper be ore it is due into the law concerning real property could scarcely succeed, to not that point the committee were inclined to hold that a purchaser of land bought no greater title than the scher had to sell, however much the time scher might have appeared to have; and for that, and because the matter had be a fully adjudicated in the courls, reported against the pretensions of Mr. McGarranan.

Before going on with the hearing, however, the committee directed its charman to request the Secretary of the laterior not to issue a patent to any-body to the land until the committee had naished the investigation in the premises. This request of the committee the Secretary at first promise, to comply with, but afterward was very unwilling to adhere to his promise, being quite desirous apparently to give a patent to the New Idria Company, and asked the opinion of the Attorney General whether he was bound to withhold the patent at the request of the committee. Of course the Attorney General replied that he was not so bound by law; but the committee had finished their labors.

When the committee had agreed upon a report as to the rights of Medarranan, not with unanimate, however, one of their number significant of dollars, more or less, in decending this hand from McCarranan, continued to had the hand, and was informed it was only under me antiling awas of cambrana. He then raised the question in the committee how it was that four persons, who could only hold, under the mining laws of Cameriona.

In the washing hours of

body must the rights of the United States could be determined.

It seems that during the vacation the New Idria Company pressed upon Secretary ox, and he was about, as its letter shows, to issue a paten, to them, which would have been good as against the United States. The President interferent to prevent it. It is generally undershood that that interference is in bonalt of Accariaban. I do not be seve that McGarrahan has any interest the question whatever, but that the people of the United states have of right unitions of property in that claim, which as earnest and careful investigation, in which in government should be represented, who show to believe the host in abeyance that the committee of the floure of Representatives get through with the united states are in the premises. For this I think ne ought to mave the thanks of all honest and judicious men. I am, yours, very truly.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

THE CENTUS OF MISSOURI.

Remarkable Progress in Population

[From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 13.]
We have returns of the enumeration of the people of this state by the certure of 157 in the basicour countries. In one of these (carter) the population is estimated by the deputy marsinals. In the others (Bucanam, Clay and Livings-on, the others (Bucanam, Clay and Livings-on) the others have the control of the control in the outer basicour in the outers have not quite concluded the adultions, but estimate the number embraced in the outers have population of Missouri may be set down at 1,722,002. This is a most astonishing progress when we consider that of Missouri may be set down at 1,72,002. This is a most astonishing progress when we consider that during one-half of the decade since the last consus Missouri leit more than any other border State in the Union the terrible devastations and alarms of war. The population of Missouri in 1500 was 1,12,012. So that, notwithstanding the extraordinary obstacles by which our growth has been retarded, we show to the world the wonderful increase of 540,000 soals.

SUMNER IN THE WEST.

He is Interviewed by a Chicago Reporter and Gives His Views About President Grant and

Gives His Views About President Grant and Ex-Dinister Motley.

[From the Chicago Republican (republican organ).

Nov. 12.]

Hon. Charles Summer arrived in the city vesterday forenced and lost no time in depositing his carpet bay in the care of the amiable hosts of the Sherman House. A reporter of the Republican seeing the liquidious name and address, "charles Summer, Boston," inserthed upon the register of the hosel, supplemented by the figures "22," decided at once that Mr. Summer's most immediate desire was without doubt a conversation with some authorized representative of this journal.

CHEZ SUMMER.

He therefore sent up his card, and was soon ushered into the presence of the Sensior, who seemed to be airsaly holding quite a re epiton, aloet his arrival could not have been made gen raily known. The gentleman with whom he was an converse, nowever, was immediately bowed out and a cheerful sort of conversation commenced. Mr. Summer sat in an easy chair, presiding over a room rather more litered than even hotel rooms usually are, unless the occupant be either an editor or a Sensior. First, there was his huge pottamateau, staining who open; then there was the small centratable piled high with news, apers and letters which had been lorwarded to the Senator's address; then some oyercoats, &c.; then

THE SENATOR HIMSELP,

looking as tall, broad and deep as ever, and a little more portly than a few years ago. His massive head is likewise a little more than ever lost not that the Senator ever loses his head, as figuratively inderstood)—but lost to the view of the casual spectator in the thick, long and shargy crop of Senator, and am giad you have lound your way to the Northwest again.

All Summer—Glad to see you, sir. Sit down. Yes, I always like to visit Chicago. Weat is there new here: What is this I hear about.

Enter here Hon, Isaac N. Arnold, with his charac-teristic suavity of manner and (astidiousness of cosme, including the state smanlike "stock," or huge sekerchief, on which the representative of Chicago Cong ess is necessarily

Corollal greetings between Charles and Isaac, fol-lowed by free triangular conversation.

ARSOLD—How do you find yourself in health, Mr. SUMMER-Tired and cross, I assure you. Tired and cross.

ARNOLD—Have you travelled all the way from Bos-ton at once? BILLETED OUT.

BILLETAD OUT.

SUMNER—Oh, no, bless you. You see I'm on one of those lecturing tours. I have hired myself out to a lyceum bureau, and am being billeted out upon the towns East and west. The travel is very fatiguing, and I shall be glad indeed when I get back to my bed in Washington. But pre-sure and temptation carry me through it git—pre-sure and temptation, and I'm still young enough to yield to them.

The "appreniation."

The conversation immediately drifted upon political matters, as might be expected, and tag Republican was mentioned.

addican was mentioned.

ARNOLD—You're making a very interesting paper the Republican. A great success. 1 read it every day.

Reporter puts in a blush (aside), and remarks that he thinks an editerial paragraph in the current issue will strike the Senator's views as being correct—fixing the relative creait of the administration and Congress, in the saving of expenses and diminution of the debt.

muton of the feet.

SUMBER ON GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION,
SUMBER ON GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION,
SUMBER ON HAVE no doubt that Grant is an honese man and administers the government the best that we have the knows how, he had the best chance conceivable to do great toings and distinguish limself as an Executive. Grant is nonest, but he don't know that he don't know it, and other that was not a brilliant man or a statesman, but he knew it, and surrounded himself by men who made up his defliciences, just as any sensible man would do. If I were directed to take a loaden vessel from New York through the Straits of Gibraltar Into the Mediterranean Sea, i should not uncertake, ginoraut as I am of navigation, to sail it myself, but I would get for of mavigation, to sail it myself, but I would get for my first mate the test man to be had, and taking him into my room and confuence leave him to di-rect all the matters I didn't understand. But Grant's administration seems to go too much by persona

St. Domingo was naturally alluded to in this con-Mr. Schner, replying, said that it was a good lilustration of what he had been saying. Those
young military men whom the Fresident had
gathered around him or in his actual cabinet,
by what warrant it was difficult to say, had
taken a notion that there was a good
speculation in that quarter, and Grant had,
speculation in that quarter, and Grant had,
shoughly enough, been persuaded into their
scheme. Why, a friend of mile, who has been down
there, says that the whole coast of the Bay of Samann is staked off into lots and marked "Cazneau,"
and "Badcock" and 'Bacz' and that one or two
particularly large ones are marked "Grant."

ARNOLD—They undoubtedly put Grant's name
down without his knowledge.

SUNNER—Alost likely, You remember that Cazneau! He is an old secession demo rat, appointed
Mint terriners by Pierce an I continued by Buchanan.
He Speaks Spanish fluently and gets on well
on that account. Oh, it was a bad business, that St.

Domingo scheme. Mr. SUMNER, replying, said that it was a good it-instration of what he had been saving. Those

MOTLRY'S CASE.

ARNOLD—Mr. Sumner, do you understand that Mr. Motley has been peremptority recalled by the President? SUMNER-Undoubtedly. The personal feeling is SUMMER—Undonbrony.

very bitter in that direction.

very bitter in that direction.

grounds alleged by the President for the recall;

SUMMER—Well, the first I heard of Grant's inten-

can.
REPORTER—Referring to the charges that Motley is a tuft-hunter, or a parasite to the aristocracy?

SUMNER-Probably; for it he means that Motley is un-American in feeling or political that the most absurd of charges. His fault is jut the contrary one. The fact is, Mr. Moley is so intensely American that he can't discuss a question per aiming to American politics, life or customs with those Europeans without great liability to lose his temper. That is the one fault of Moley, if you call it a fault. He has made himself respected by all the public men there Mr. —, another member of Parliament, who has recently been over, were both extrem ly loud in their praises of Motley's qualities as,a Minister.

REPORTER-It is said, on the President's authority. REPORTER—It is said, on the President's authority, I believe, that Mr. Mottey wrote his own instructions before embarking on his mission.

SUMNER—Yes, I've heard that. Now, Mr. —, the fact was just this:—It is a custom, in sending out a diplomat, either regular or special for the state Department to receive from him a schedule of his views of international policy, that they may serve as a basis in drawing up instructions. Caleb Cushing, who knows a great deal more about the conduct of our government than anybody now in Washington, told me that in bone cases when he had your agread as a

sis in drawing up instructions. Calco Cisning, who knows a great deal more about the conduct of our government than anybody now in Washington, told me that in both cases when he had gone agread as a Minister—once to China and once to Colombia—he had drafted his own instructions. In one case they were signed by Daniel Webster and in the other by William H. Seward.

Now, when it was determined to appoint Motley to Engrand I said to Mr. Fish, who (with "significant expression of countenance) is not a laborious man, "snail i have Mr. Motley draw up a schedule of his views for your inspection and as a possible basis for his instructions." Fish jumped at the dea, and the result was practically as you have stated.

KEPORTER—Well, how can you account for the President's personal hostility to Motley?

MOTLEY AS A STURY SPEARER.

SUNNER—I cannot see, unless it is on my account. Mr. Motley, as the country well knows, made the most powerful soce. It for Grant that was made in the campagin which elected into. That special was the country well knows, made the specch of a historian and a statesman. Bade in contact than to embedy the Runsysts employed by Motley; and General Grant Immself has repeatedly expressed his soligation to Mr. Motley.

Extendition of the changes of grant's expressed his soligation to Mr. Motley.

character than to embody the analysis embloged by Motiey; and General Grant himself has repeatedly expressed his obligation to Mr. Motiey.

REPORTER—And they say, too, that Molley is your Minister, Nr. Sumner; that he represents you in England.

it in your lectures?

SEMNER-Yes, I think I have something new upon that.

PORTER—What do you think of the probabili-of a war on the Eastern question and the treaty

INPORTANT CONCERNING EUROPS.

IN SUMNER-I should not be at all surprised to a general war. I have excellent authority saying that the real object of kirssit proceduring this war is the same which disarmament of France. I look upon this the great entering wedge to the new system that is to save Europe; and my authority is, as I, the very best for believing that such is kussia's in this proposet contest.

SCHARR—I go from here to-morrow morning to Bioomington, where I lecture, and return to-morrow hight, spearing here again on Monday. Those are at the engagements which I have as far west as Cheago. I hope you won't allow any spit to be made in the republican party, and don't think it will mappen. There is no leeling of the kind at the Last, I assure you.

made in the republican party, and don't think it wis nappen. There is no seeling of the kind at the hast, I assure you.

Mr. Samner will spend Sunday in Chleago, arriving from Bloomington to-morrow morning. He will probably be the guest of Mr. Arnold at some time during his stay here. There is a general curiosity to he if the Senator of the European question, over and above the usual custosity to see and listen to an erster of such note. from Max Muller.

RUSSIA.

The Eastern Question at a Crisis---For War or a Peace Congress.

Military and Waval Armament Ordered by the Russian Government.

British Exposition of the Violation of the Treaty of Paris.

England Ready to March Troops from Asia in Case of War.

What the Premiers and Peoples Say.

RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. British Official Exposition of the Situation A Great Powers Coalition Improbable-Count Beust's Diplomacy and Austrian In-

terests in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1810. A correspondent tast night again interviewed the same member of the English government whose statements concerning the Russian question were telegraphed on the 16th instant.

This official said it was now certain that no combination of the Powers would be formed against Russia, Five governments besides Russia signed the treaty of 1855, and are equally aggrieved at Russia's violation thereof, but will not even write a collective note remonstrating against the violation. France is poweriess; Prussia connives with Russia; Italy declares that she will not join any diplomatic movement against Russia, having gained the objects of her former alliance with France and Emgland. There remains Austria. She will address a note to Russia, but not to threaten war.

AUSTRIA IMPUGNED THE PARIS TREATY.

In 1867 Count Beust himself proposed the abolition of the provisions of the Paris , treaty restricting the sovereignty in the Black Sea. He is now quite willing, even anxious, to make a still higher bid for the friendship of Russia.

HOW ENGLAND MAY BE ISOLATED-SHE WILL RECEDE FROM HER PRESENT POSITION AND MEET IN CON-GRESS.

You will thus see that England will be left alone should she insist on refusing to join the congress for the decision of Russia's claim.

She will not insist; the congress will meet and Russia will gain her point. Granville's letter does not mean war. England has no wish for a struggle herself. Turkey is on one side; Russia, Prussia and the United States are on the other. The remaining Powers are mere spectators. Pismarck has a secret treaty with Russia, just as he had a draft of a secret treaty with France-two strings to his bow. He elected to reject France's offer to give him all he wanted in exchange for Belglum, and to accept Russia's bargain and compel the neutrality of Austria as a condition of tearing the treaty of 1855 to pieces. It is all a swindle Eagland will surely refrain from attempting to restrain two Powers whose strength is only equalled by their dishonesty.

THE QUESTION CANVASSED IN THE LONDON CLUBS-WHAT THE NON-OFFICIAL POLITICIANS THINE.

To-night the prevailing opinion in the London clubs was that if Prussia declines to be a party, during the continuance of the present war, to the reopening of the Eastern question, Russia will find it necessary to recede from her position. BRITISH MILITARY FORCE IN THE EAST-COMMAND

ERS AND TROOPS IN ASIA. In case of war between England and Turkey with Russia the large number of officers serving in India will be drafted into the Turkish army, and a considerable portion of the Madras army will be sent

RUSSIA READY TO MOVE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. An Iron-clad Squadron and Army Force Under Orders-A Last Chance for the

Kaiser and the Sultan. LONDON, Nov. 20, 1970. A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 15th inst., says:-An imposing fron-clad Russian squadron will shortly make its appearance in the Dardanelles and a military force will appear on the Danube if Vienna and Constantinople are less compliant than Russia hopes. General Ignatiff has started for Constantinopie, furnished with very explicit instructions.

A NATIONAL MILITARY ENROLLMENT-FULLY ARMED A GUARANTEE OF PEACE. .

A correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg on the 19th inst., saying:-"A decree has been issued extending the compulsory military service to ail classes of the population. The decree is well received by the journals, and is considered a peaceful measure."

CONTRADICTED THE SAME DAY. It is asserted that Russia has declared her willingness to grant very extensive military furloughs to allay the uneasiness of the people.

Earl Granville's Circular-What the British Secretary Admits-Necessity of a Congress and Hopes from Diplomacy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19, 1870, The St. Petersburg Gazette discusses the English note and says that Earl Granville admits the substance of Russia's demands, and that therefore it is a useless quarrel about form. Austria did the same by Von Beust's proposition to revise the treaty. No advantage to England or Austria would arise from a war. A form of circular was necessary because it was impossible to get a congress to modify the treaty otherwise. Russia was not the first to break the treaty. A peaceful result will probably be obtained by diplomacy.

PREMIER GLADSTONE'S POSI-TION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Bismarck "Vindictive" and Prussia Offended.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870. There is much remark in diplomatic circles on the imprudence of Mr. Gladstone in writing to the London Times on the situation over the signature of "Scratator." A communication in reply appears

It is understood that Bismarck is extremely vin-

dictive towards Mr. Gladstone in consc the comments on Prussian policy he has made or inspired in the public prints.

BISMARCK NOT IN SECRET ARRANGEMENT WITH

THE CZAR. LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870.

A despatch from Berlin, of this date, says:-Odo Russell has received assurances from Bi marck that there is no private understanding between Russia and Prussia on the Black Sea question.

GERMAN OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Germans in England Believe in Peace LONDON, NOV. 20, 1870. In German circles there is a strong conviction that

THE TREATY OF PARIS.

there will be no war.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Solemu Provision Against Sudden War-Essential Cause Still Wanting.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870. Article nine of the treaty of March : 0, 1856, is still regarded as a barrier to war, especially when considered in connection with the protocol of April 23 of the same year. This article as explained by the protocol requires a reference of questions which may arise to a trendly Power preliminary to any act of hostility. It will be noticed that an overt act, not a declaration, however

a breach of the treaty. The overt act is still wanting.

PRUSSIA ANTICIPATING HER VOTE-FRIENDLY TO

hostile it may be in tone, is necessary to constitute

Prussia, in case of a revision of the treaty of Paris, will consent to no restriction on the free action of the Czar.

THE QUESTION IN BELGIUM.

A Grand Russian Naval Demonstration Expected. LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870. A correspondent at Brussels telegraphs, the 20th:-The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Indépend-

ance Leige announces that an imposing Russian

fron-clad fleet will soon appear in the Dardanelles,

Vessels will be bought in the United States with the

money due for the Russian Northern possessions lately acquired by the American government. Public Opinion Tenning to Pence.

BRUSSEL & Nov. 20, 1870. It is thought here that the aspect of the Russian difficulty is more pacific.

TURKEY

Imperial Energy and National Determination

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1876. Advices from Constantinople show that the Ports is preparing to make a most energetic resistance to Russian pretensions.

A FRENCH DIPLOMATIST ON THE EASTERN QUESTION. The late Ambassador of France at Constantinople

M. de Laguerroniere, has (November 3) published a letter to "an old colleague" on the present aspects It is only fair to Russia, he says, to acknowledge that she has done nothing to bring about the present war in Europe. Since Schastopol she has been occunied in restorin her lorces, not in avenging her de eats; and in 1859 and 1866, when two great wars were tearing asunder the treaties of 1515, she re-

mained infpassive. But now "she is ready. She did not expect the war of 1870; above all, she did not foresee our reverses, and I may add, in all sine rit, that she did not desire them; but to admit that she will not take advantage of them is to suppose her capable of foresting all her traditions and sacring-ing her most essential interests." As to the report ing her most essential interests." As to that a secret treaty existed between Ri Prussia, M. de Laguerronière dec ares the a word of truth in it, and that he is co a word of truth in it, and that he is certain M. Thiers is of the same opinion. He thinks that the demands of Prossa for French territory lead, as a natural consequence, to Russia making similar demands in the Last. It is not by a man any note; ventan however the Prosection of the tion, nowever, that Russia hopes to realize her designs. "Such an intervention would be met by a very resolute resistance on the part of Turkey, whose army, and especially whose navy, has made great progress under the impulse of the very enightened sovereign who governs her. It would not suit the plans of France Gortchakoff to chiarge the theatre of the present war and provoke against Russia, while Prussia is still engaged in her struggle with France, the union of England and Austria. His poincy is too skifful, his ambition too patient for such a hazardous undertaking. Russia is in no hurry to revive the casern question. "

But in proportion as the Prus lan myasion shall extend over the French soft Russia's induced will increase in the Bosphorus; and on the day that the Eng of Prossia, after recrossing the Ruthe, shall stop at Aix-ia-Chapelic to take to Berin the sceptic of the Holy Empire from the tomb of charlemagne—on that day Russia will be virtually at hoerty to march to Constantinopic.

SUNDAY MORNING IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A Gang of Roughs Attempt to Clean Out the Oriental Club House-A Desperate Fight. About one o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the notorious gang of Mineteenth ward roughs who acknowledge the still more notorious Jack Brennan as their leader entered the Oriental Club House, in Fourth street, Williamsburg, and made an indiscriminate onslaught on all present, an indiscriminate onsiaught on all present, using clubs glasses, and various other weapons of offence. E. H. Roy, the proprietor of the place, as well as those present, were commetely taken by surprise by the suddenness of the attack, which was evidently preconcerted; but they defended themselves vigorously with inflard cues and chars, and after a wan contested fight they drove the roughs from the house, indicting severe punishment on some of their number. A fellow named bubbs was the leader of the attacking party, and he was the first to retreat, beeching copion sy.

During the melee Mr. Roy received a cut in the face from the fragments of a gass and tarce of his friends were wounded by bludgeen blows. This is not the first time that this gang distinguished themselves. Their greatest delight consists in visiting lager beer saloons and lador stores and cutting that saisting their inmates and demolishing thing generalit. A lew mounts ago "Red" Haggeriy, a conspicuous member of the gang, with others, gutted a larger beer saloon on the sould side, and nearly kined the propietor. For this offence "Red" was awarded a tern of imprisonment in the Pentientiary by Justice Voornies, but he never served out his term, owing to the great political induence of his gang, sack fremnan, the master spirit of all these ruillans, was particularly nominated behavior in the convention that family nominated behavior is this soften, owing to the freating for half the delegates in the convention that family nominated behavior, the same convention that family nominated behavior at the convention that family nominated behavior at a terror not only to the store-keepers and efficient generally, but to the postice and criminal magistrates. using clubs glasses, and various other weapons

FIRE ON BROADWAY.

Numerous Sufferers and Heavy Loss. A few minutes before eight o'clock yesterday morning a fire proke out on the third floor, rear, of No. 61 Broadway, and extended to the same floor of No. 63. The floors are occupied by the American Metaline Company and the American Artificial ico Company, whose stock and fundiare and fixtures were entirely destroyed, involving a toss of prob-

ably \$3,000.

The dames spread to the second, fourth and fith floors, nearly all the rooms on which were unoccupied, and, notwithstanding the Fire henarth intworker earnessly to theek its ravages, these doors were badly damaged on the New Charca street side.

The first floor, rear, occupied by E. J. Hanks, dealer in government securities, was badly damaged, Loss in furniture, pronably \$500 to \$1,000, Among the other suiterers, from \$50 to \$1,00 ably \$3,000.
The flames spread to the second, fourth and fith